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ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Referenda and Primary Election Materials

Part 17: Referenda Elections for Kansas

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 0006

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June 2002

Referenda and Primary Election Materials

Part 17: Referenda Elections for Kansas

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

ICPSR 0006

REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS

(ICPSR 0006)

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To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, users of ICPSR data are requested to send to ICPSR bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Please indicate in a cover letter which data were used.

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990 have been added to this collection, and SAS data definition statements (Parts 51-100) are now available for Parts 1-50.

NOTE: Most of the information in this collection is available ONLY in typed and photocopied form. The exception is data from 1968 to 1990. ICPSR has converted all statewide referenda returns from 1968-1990 into machine-readable form. Included in this portion of the collection are the county vote breakdowns for approximately 4,241 referenda voted upon in primary and general elections throughout the United States. A typed hardcopy codebook accompanies each state file. The primary election data are NOT available in machine-readable form. It is possible to supply, on a cost basis, limited portions of the referenda and primary election returns in the form of photocopies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1-50: Referenda Elections
for States .

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 3 to 254 per part

Variables: 13 to 1,251 per part

Record Length: 85 to 7,919

per part .

Records Per Case: 1

Parts 51-100: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

REFERENDA

Var. #

Description

1
2
3

ICPSR State Code 32

County or State Name

Identification Number

Unique numeric identification number assigned to each county or independent city within a state. The identification number for state-level records is 0000. This identification number, when used in conjunction with the ICPSR state code, uniquely identifies each unit of analysis in the data file.

1968 Referendum

Constitutional Amendment

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 481,657; No = 142,078

Pertaining to election of county and township officers.

Proposal: General election and township election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers.

(see next page)

4

Vote Yes (For)

5

Vote No (Against)

1968 Referendum

Judicial Ballot

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 426,093; No = 119,951

Shall Alex M. Fromme, Hoxie, Position No. 4, Kansas Supreme Court, be retained in office?

6

Vote Yes (For)

7

Vote No (Against)

Source (1968): Elwill M. Shanahan, Secretary of State. State of Kansas Election Statistics, 1968, Primary and General Elections

Constitutional Amendment, continued: All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified: Provided, One county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2, and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election and the term of office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years.

State Kansas

REFERENDUM

Var. #

Description

1968 Referendum

Judicial Ballot

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 430,226; No = 113,750

Shall Alfred G. Schroeder, Newton, Position No. 6,
Kansas Supreme Court, be retained in office?

8

Vote Yes (For)

9

Vote No (Against)

1968 Referendum

Judicial Ballot

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 428,324; No = 112,047

Shall Robert T. Price, Topeka, Position No. 7,
Kansas Supreme Court, be retained in office?

10

Vote Yes (For)

11

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description

1970 Referenda
 Constitutional Amendment
 General Election, November 3, 1970
 Yes = 335,094; No = 346,423

Question Number 1.

Section 10 of article 15 of the
 constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows: —

"Sec. 10. The legislature may provide for the prohibition of in-
 toxicating liquors in certain areas. Subject to the foregoing, the
 legislature may regulate, license and tax the manufacture and sale
 of intoxicating liquors, and may regulate the possession and
 transportation of intoxicating liquors."

12

Vote Yes (For)

13

Vote No (Against)

1970 Referenda
 Constitutional Amendment
 General Election, November 3, 1970
 Yes = 297,221; No = 262,779

Question Number 2.

Article 14 of the con-
 stitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

**"Article 14.—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND
 REVISION**

"Section 1. *Proposals by legislature; approval by electors.*
 Propositions for the amendment of this constitution may be made
 by concurrent resolution originating in either house of the leg-
 islature, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each
 house shall approve such resolution, the same, with the yeas
 and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journal of each house.
 The secretary of state shall cause such resolution to be published
 in one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper

14

Vote Yes (For)

(continued)

15

Vote No (Against)

Question No. 2 (continued)
 is published once each week for five (5) consecutive weeks immediately preceding the next election for representatives, or preceding a special election called by concurrent resolution of the legislature for the purpose of submitting constitutional propositions. At such election, such proposition to amend the constitution shall be submitted either by title generally descriptive of the contents thereof, or by the amendment as a whole, to the electors for their approval or rejection. If such proposition is submitted by title, such title shall be specified in the concurrent resolution making the proposition. If a majority of the electors voting on any such amendment shall vote for the amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same election, such amendments shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. One amendment of the constitution may revise any entire article, except the article on general provisions, and in revising any article, the article may be renumbered and all or parts of other articles may be amended, or amended and transferred to the article being revised. Not more than five amendments shall be submitted at the same election.

"Sec. 2. *Constitutional conventions; approval by electors.* The legislature, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, may submit the question 'Shall there be a convention to amend or revise the constitution of the state of Kansas?' or the question 'Shall there be a convention limited to revision of article(s) _____ of the constitution of the state of Kansas?', to the electors at the next election for representatives, and the concurrent resolution providing for such question shall specify in such blank appropriate words and figures to identify the article or articles to be considered by the convention. If a majority of all electors voting on the question shall vote in the affirmative, delegates to such convention shall be elected at the next election for representatives thereafter, unless the legislature shall have provided by law for the election of such delegates at a special election. The electors of each representative district as organized at the time of such election of delegates shall elect as many delegates to the convention as there are representatives from such district. Such delegates shall have the same qualifications as provided by the constitution for members of the legislature and members of the legislature and candidates for membership in the legislature shall be eligible for election as delegates to the convention. The delegates so elected shall convene at the state capital on the first Tuesday in May next following such election or at an earlier date if provided by law.

"The convention shall have power to choose its own officers, appoint and remove its employees and fix their compensation, determine its rules, judge the qualifications of its members, and carry on the business of the convention in an orderly manner. Each delegate shall receive such compensation as provided by law. A vacancy in the office of any delegate shall be filled as provided by law.

"The convention shall have power to amend or revise all or that part of the constitution indicated by the question voted upon to call the convention, subject to ratification by the electors. No proposed constitution, or amendment or revision of an existing constitution, shall be submitted by the convention to the electors unless it has been available to the delegates in final form at least three days on which the convention is in session, prior to final passage, and receives the assent of a majority of all the delegates. The yeas and nays upon final passage of any proposal, and upon any question upon request of one-tenth of the delegates present, shall be entered in the journal of the convention.

"Proposals of the convention shall be submitted to the electors at the first general or special statewide election occurring not less than two months after final action thereon by the convention, and shall take effect in accordance with the provisions thereof in such form and with such notice as is directed by the convention upon receiving the approval of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1970 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 3, 1970Yes = 310,340; No = 253,408Question No. 3.

Article 8 of the constitution
of the state of Kansas is hereby repealed and article 1 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"Article 1.—EXECUTIVE

"Section 1. *Executive officers; selection; terms.* The constitutional officers of the executive department shall be the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general, who shall have such qualifications as are provided by law. Such officers shall be chosen by the electors of this state at the time of voting for members of the legislature in the year 1974 and

16

Vote Yes (For)

(continued)

17

Vote No (Against)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Question NO. 3 (Continued)

every four years thereafter, and such officers elected in 1974 and thereafter shall have terms of four years which shall begin on the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. In the year 1974 and thereafter, at all elections of governor and lieutenant governor the candidates for such offices shall be nominated and elected jointly in such manner as is prescribed by law so that a single vote shall be cast for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together, and if such candidates are nominated by petition or convention each petition signature and each convention vote shall be made for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together. No person may be elected to more than two successive terms as governor and lieutenant governor.

"Sec. 3. *Executive power of governor.* The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be responsible for the enforcement of the laws of this state.

"Sec. 4. *Reports to governor.* The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to their respective duties. The officers of the executive department, and of all public state institutions, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature.

"Sec. 5. *Governor's duties for legislature; messages; special sessions; adjournment.* The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call the legislature into special session by proclamation; and shall call the legislature into special session, upon petition signed by at least two-thirds of the members elected to each house. At every session of the legislature the governor shall communicate in writing information in reference to the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he deems expedient. In case of disagreement between the two houses in respect of the time of adjournment, the governor may adjourn the legislature to such time as he deems proper, not beyond its next regular session.

"Sec. 6. *Reorganization of state agencies of executive branch.* (a) For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any state agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive branch of state government, when the governor considers the same necessary for efficient administration, he may issue one or more executive reorganization orders, each bearing an identifying number, and transmit the same to the legislature within the first thirty calendar days of any regular session. Agencies and functions of the legislative and judicial branches, and constitutionally delegated functions of state officers and state boards shall be exempt from executive reorganization orders.

"(b) The governor shall transmit each executive reorganization order to both houses of the legislature on the same day, and each such order shall be accompanied by a governor's message which shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the order the statutory authority for the exercise of the function. Every executive reorganization order shall provide for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property and personnel affected by the order. Every executive reorganization order shall provide for all necessary transfers of unexpended balances of appropriations of agencies affected by such order, and such changes in responsibility for and handling of special funds as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of such order. Transferred balances of appropriations may be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made.

(continued)

Question 3 (continued)

"(c) Each executive reorganization order transmitted to the legislature as provided in this section shall take effect and have the force of general law on the July 1 following its transmittal to the legislature, unless within sixty calendar days and before the adjournment of the legislative session either the senate or the house of representatives adopts by a majority vote of the members elected thereto a resolution disapproving such executive reorganization order. Under the provisions of an executive reorganization order a portion of the order may be effective at a time later than the date on which the order is otherwise effective.

"(d) An executive reorganization order which is effective shall be published as and with the acts of the legislature and the statutes of the state. Any executive reorganization order which is or is to become effective may be amended or repealed as statutes of the state are amended or repealed.

"Sec. 7. *Pardons.* The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor, under regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

"Sec. 8. *Militia and martial law.* The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection or rebellion, to repel invasion or to serve in natural or other emergencies. The governor may proclaim martial law when the public safety requires it in case of natural or other catastrophe, insurrection, rebellion, or actual or imminent invasion. Martial law shall not continue for longer than twenty days without the approval of a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The legislature shall provide for the militia and for the organizing, equipping and disciplining thereof in such manner as it deems expedient, not incompatible with laws of the United States.

"Sec. 9. *State seal and commissions.* There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and which shall be the great seal of Kansas. All commissions shall be issued in the name of the state of Kansas, and shall be signed by the governor, countersigned by the secretary of state, and sealed with the great seal.

"Sec. 11. *Vacancies in executive offices.* When the office of governor is vacant, the lieutenant governor shall become governor. In the event of the disability of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall assume the powers and duties of governor until the disability is removed. The legislature shall provide by law for the succession to the office of governor should the offices of governor and lieutenant governor be vacant, and for the assumption of the powers and duties of governor during the disability of the governor, should the office of lieutenant governor be vacant or the lieutenant governor be disabled. When the office of secretary of state or attorney general is vacant, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the remainder of the term. If the secretary of state or attorney general is disabled, the governor shall name a person to assume the powers and duties of the office until the disability is removed. The procedure for determining disability and the removal thereof shall be provided by law.

"Sec. 12. *Lieutenant governor.* The lieutenant governor shall assist the governor and have such other powers and duties as are prescribed by law.

"Sec. 15. *Compensation of officers.* The officers mentioned in this article shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as is established by law, which shall not be diminished during their terms of office, unless by general law applicable to all salaried officers of the state. Any person exercising the powers and duties of an office mentioned in this article shall receive the compensation established by law for that office."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 349,264; No = 211,026Amendment No. 1:

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be revised to read as follows:

"Article 3.—JUDICIAL

"Section 1. *Judicial power; seals; rules.* The judicial power of this state shall be vested exclusively in one court of justice, which shall be divided into one supreme court, district courts, and such other courts as are provided by law; and all courts of record shall have a seal. The supreme court shall have general administrative authority over all courts in this state.

---continued---

18

Vote Yes (For)

19

Vote No (Against)

1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 362,163; No = 235,850Amendment No. 2:

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 1 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be revised to read as follows:

"Article 1.—EXECUTIVE

"Section 1. *Executive officers; selection; terms.* The constitutional officers of the executive department shall be the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, who shall have such qualifications as are provided by law. Such officers shall be chosen by the electors of this state at the time of voting for members of the legislature in the year 1974 and every four years thereafter, and such officers elected in 1974 and thereafter shall have terms of four years which shall begin on the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. In the year 1974 and thereafter, at all elections of governor and lieutenant governor the candidates for such offices shall be

---continued---

20

Vote Yes (For)

21

Vote No (Against)

Kansas

General Election, November 7, 1972
1972--Amendment No. 1: --continued--

"(f) The terms of office, the procedure for selection and certification of the members of the commission and provision for their compensation or expenses shall be as provided by the legislature.

"(g) No member of the supreme court nominating commission shall, while he is a member, hold any other public office by appointment or any official position in a political party or for six months thereafter be eligible for nomination for the office of justice of the supreme court. The commission may act only by the concurrence of a majority of its members.

"Sec. 6. *District courts.* (a) The state shall be divided into judicial districts as provided by law. Each judicial district shall have at least one district judge. The term of office of each judge of the district court shall be four years. District court shall be held at such times and places as may be provided by law. The district judges shall be elected by the electors of the respective judicial districts unless the electors of a judicial district have adopted and not subsequently rejected a method of nonpartisan selection. The legislature shall provide a method of nonpartisan selection of district judges and for the manner of submission and resubmission thereof to the electors of a judicial district. A nonpartisan method of selection of district judges may be adopted, and once adopted may be rejected, only by a majority of electors of a judicial district voting on the question at an election in which the proposition is submitted. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of district judge, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the next general election that occurs more than thirty days after such vacancy, or as may be provided by such nonpartisan method of selection.

"(b) The district courts shall have such jurisdiction in their respective districts as may be provided by law.

"(c) The legislature shall provide for clerks of the district courts.

"(d) Provision may be made by law for judges pro tem of the district court.

"(e) The supreme court or any justice thereof shall have the power to assign judges of district courts temporarily to other districts.

"(f) The supreme court may assign a district judge to serve temporarily on the supreme court.

"Sec. 7. *Qualifications of justices and judges.* Justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts shall be at least thirty years of age and shall be duly authorized by the supreme court of Kansas to practice law in the courts of this state and shall possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 8. *Prohibition of political activity by justices and certain judges.* No justice of the supreme court who is appointed or retained under the procedure of section 5 of this article, nor any judge of the district court holding office under a nonpartisan method authorized in subsection (a) of section 6 of this article, shall directly or indirectly make any contribution to or hold any office in a political party or organization or take part in any political campaign.

"Sec. 12. *Extension of terms until successor qualified.* All judicial officers shall hold their offices until their successors shall have qualified.

"Sec. 13. *Compensation of justices and judges; certain limitation.* The justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished during their terms of office, unless by general law applicable to all salaried officers of the state. Such justices or judges shall receive no fees or perquisites nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the state, or the United States except as may be provided by law, or practice law during their continuance in office.

"Sec. 15. *Removal of justices and judges.* Justices of the supreme court may be removed from office by impeachment and conviction as prescribed in article 2 of this constitution. In addition to removal by impeachment and conviction, justices may be retired after appropriate hearing, upon certification to the governor, by the supreme court nominating commission that such justice is so incapacitated as to be unable to perform adequately his duties. Other judges shall be subject to retirement for incapacity, and to discipline, suspension and removal for cause by the supreme court after appropriate hearing.

"Sec. 16. *Savings clause.* Nothing contained in this amendment to the constitution shall: (a) Shorten the term of office or abolish the office of any justice of the supreme court, any judge of the district court, or any other judge of any other court who is holding office at the time this amendment becomes effective, or who is holding office at the time of adoption, rejection, or resubmission of a nonpartisan method of selection of district judges as provided in subsection (a) of section 6 hereof, and all such justices and judges shall hold their respective offices for the terms for which elected or appointed unless sooner removed in the manner provided by law; (b) repeal any statute of this state relating to the supreme court, the supreme court nominating commission, district courts, or any other court, or relating to the justices or judges of such courts, and such statutes shall remain in force and effect until amended or repealed by the legislature."

--continued--

General Election, November 7, 1972
1972--Amendment No. 1: --continued--

"Sec. 2. *Supreme court.* The supreme court shall consist of not less than seven justices who shall be selected as provided by this article. All cases shall be heard with not fewer than four justices sitting and the concurrence of a majority of the justices sitting and of not fewer than four justices shall be necessary for a decision. The term of office of the justices shall be six years except as hereinafter provided. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service shall be chief justice, and in case two or more have continuously served during the same period the senior in age of these shall be chief justice. A justice may decline or resign from the office of chief justice without resigning from the court. Upon such declination or resignation, the justice who is next senior in continuous term of service shall become chief justice. During incapacity of a chief justice, the duties, powers and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the justice who is next senior in continuous service.

"Sec. 3. *Jurisdiction and terms.* The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings in quo warranto, mandamus, and habeas corpus; and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold one term each year at the seat of government and such other terms at such places as may be provided by law, and its jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the state.

"Sec. 4. *Reporter; clerk.* There shall be appointed, by the justices of the supreme court, a reporter and clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 5. *Selection of justices of the supreme court.* (a) Any vacancy occurring in the office of any justice of the supreme court and any position to be open thereon as a result of enlargement of the court, or the retirement or failure of an incumbent to file his declaration of candidacy to succeed himself as hereinafter required, or failure of a justice to be elected to succeed himself, shall be filled by appointment by the governor of one of three persons possessing the qualifications of office who shall be nominated and whose names shall be submitted to the governor by the supreme court nominating commission established as hereinafter provided.

"(b) In event of the failure of the governor to make the appointment within sixty days from the time the names of the nominees are submitted to him, the chief justice of the supreme court shall make the appointment from such nominees.

"(c) Each justice of the supreme court appointed pursuant to provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall hold office for an initial term ending on the second Monday in January following the first general election that occurs after the expiration of twelve months in office. Not less than sixty days prior to the holding of the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any justice of the supreme court may file in the office of the secretary of state a declaration of candidacy for election to succeed himself. If a declaration is not so filed, the position held by such justice shall be open from the expiration of his term of office. If such declaration is filed, his name shall be submitted at the next general election to the electors of the state on a separate judicial ballot, without party designation, reading substantially as follows:

"Shall

(Here insert name of justice.)

(Here insert the title of the court.)

be retained in office?"

If a majority of those voting on the question vote against retaining him in office, the position or office which he holds shall be open upon the expiration of his term of office; otherwise he shall, unless removed for cause, remain in office for the regular term of six years from the second Monday in January following such election. At the expiration of each term he shall, unless by law he is compelled to retire, be eligible for retention in office by election in the manner prescribed in this section.

"(d) A nonpartisan nominating commission whose duty it shall be to nominate and submit to the governor the names of persons for appointment to fill vacancies in the office of any justice of the supreme court is hereby established, and shall be known as the "supreme court nominating commission." Said commission shall be organized as hereinafter provided.

"(e) The supreme court nominating commission shall be composed as follows: One member, who shall be chairman, chosen from among their number by the members of the bar who are residents of and licensed in Kansas; one member from each congressional district chosen from among their number by the resident members of the bar in each such district; and one member, who is not a lawyer, from each congressional district, appointed by the governor from among the residents of each such district.

General Election, November 7, 1972
1972--Amendment No. 2: --continued--

nominated and elected jointly in such manner as is prescribed by law so that a single vote shall be cast for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together, and if such candidates are nominated by petition or convention each petition signature and each convention vote shall be made for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together. No person may be elected to more than two successive terms as governor nor to more than two successive terms as lieutenant governor.

"Sec. 3. *Executive power of governor.* The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall be responsible for the enforcement of the laws of this state.

"Sec. 4. *Reports to governor.* The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to their respective duties. The officers of the executive department, and of all public state institutions, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature.

"Sec. 5. *Governor's duties for legislature; messages; special sessions; adjournment.* The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call the legislature into special session by proclamation; and shall call the legislature into special session, upon petition signed by at least two-thirds of the members elected to each house. At every session of the legislature the governor shall communicate in writing information in reference to the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he deems expedient. In case of disagreement between the two houses in respect of the time of adjournment, the governor may adjourn the legislature to such time as he deems proper, not beyond its next regular session.

"Sec. 6. *Reorganization of state agencies of executive branch.* (a) For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any state agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive branch of state government, when the governor considers the same necessary for efficient administration, he may issue one or more executive reorganization orders, each bearing an identifying number, and transmit the same to the legislature within the first thirty calendar days of any regular session. Agencies and functions of the legislative and judicial branches, and constitutionally delegated functions of state officers and state boards shall be exempt from executive reorganization orders.

"(b) The governor shall transmit each executive reorganization order to both houses of the legislature on the same day, and each such order shall be accompanied by a governor's message which shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the order the statutory authority for the exercise of the function. Every executive reorganization order shall provide for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property and personnel affected by the order. Every executive reorganization order shall provide for all necessary transfers of unexpended balances of appropriations of agencies affected by such order, and such changes in responsibility for and handling of special funds as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of such order. Transferred balances of appropriations may be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made.

"(c) Each executive reorganization order transmitted to the legislature as provided in this section shall take effect and have the force of general law on the July 1 following its transmittal to the legislature, unless within sixty calendar days and before the adjournment of the legislative session either the senate or the house of representatives adopts by a majority vote of the members elected thereto a resolution disapproving such executive reorganization order. Under the provisions of an executive reorganization order a portion of the order may be effective at a time later than the date on which the order is otherwise effective.

"(d) An executive reorganization order which is effective shall be published as and with the acts of the legislature and the statutes of the state. Any executive reorganization order which is or is to become effective may be amended or repealed as statutes of the state are amended or repealed.

"Sec. 7. *Pardons.* The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor, under regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

"Sec. 9. *State seal and commissions.* There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and which shall be the great seal of Kansas. All commissions shall be issued in the name of the state of Kansas; and shall be signed by the governor, countersigned by the secretary of state, and sealed with the great seal.

"Sec. 11. *Vacancies in executive offices.* When the office of governor is vacant, the lieutenant governor shall become governor. In the event of the disability of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall assume the powers and duties of governor until the disability is removed. The legislature shall provide by law for the succession to the office of governor should the offices of governor and lieutenant governor be vacant, and for the assumption of the powers and duties of governor during the disability of the governor, should the office of lieutenant governor be vacant or the lieutenant governor be disabled. When the office of secretary of state or attorney general is vacant, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the remainder of the term. If the secretary of state or attorney general is disabled, the governor shall name a person to assume the powers and duties of the office until the disability is removed. The procedure for determining disability and the removal thereof shall be provided by law.

"Sec. 12. *Lieutenant governor.* The lieutenant governor shall assist the governor and have such other powers and duties as are prescribed by law.

"Sec. 15. *Compensation of officers.* The officers mentioned in this article shall at stated times receive for their services a such compensation as is established by law, which shall not be diminished during their terms of office, unless by general law applicable to all salaried officers of the state. Any person exercising the powers and duties of an office mentioned in this article shall receive the compensation established by law for that office."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 366,207; No = 231,221Amendment No. 3:

Shall the following be adopted?

"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended by amending section 12 of the bill of rights to remove the prohibition against transportation from this state of persons convicted of any offense and the prohibition against a conviction working a corruption of blood."

22

Vote Yes (For)

23

Vote No (Against)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1971 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentSpecial Election, April 6, 1971Yes = 261,557; No = 158,769Proposition:Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11A PROPOSITION to amend section 1 of article 5 of the constitution of the state
of Kansas, relating to qualifications of electors.*Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds
of the members elected to the Senate and two-thirds of the mem-
bers elected to the House of Representatives concurring therein:*--continued--

24

Vote Yes (For)

25

Vote No (Against)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

1971--Proposition: --continued--

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted by title to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection. Section 1 of article 5 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election and in the precinct in which he or she seeks to vote at least thirty days next preceding such election—shall be deemed a qualified elector. A citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and who shall have resided in Kansas in the precinct in which he or she seeks to vote at least thirty days next preceding any general election, may vote for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States. A citizen of the United States, who is otherwise qualified to vote in Kansas for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States may vote for such officers either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of this state if his or her removal from this state occurs during the thirty days next preceding such election. A person who is otherwise a qualified elector may vote in the precinct of his former residence either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of such precinct during the thirty days next preceding such election if his new residence is in another precinct in the state of Kansas."

Sec. 2. The title appearing on the ballot by which this amendment is submitted to the electors of this state shall be the following:

"Shall the constitution be amended to permit persons eighteen (18) years of age and upwards to vote in all elections, to reduce the residency requirement from forty-five to thirty days for electors to vote only for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, to permit electors who have moved from the state during the thirty days next preceding the election to vote only for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, and to permit persons who move within the state within thirty (30) days of an election to vote?"

Sec. 3. This resolution, if concurred in by two-thirds of the members elected to the senate and two-thirds of the members elected to the house of representatives, shall be entered on the journals, together with the yeas and nays. The secretary of state shall cause this resolution to be published as provided by section 1 of article 14 of the constitution, and shall cause the proposed amendment to be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1972 as provided by law unless a special election is called at a sooner date by concurrent resolution of the legislature, in which case it shall be submitted to the electors of the state at such special election.

Adopted February 8, 1971.

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972

Referenda

Constitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 1, 1972Yes = 208,473; No = 108,090Question No. 1:Shall the following be adopted?

— **"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended**
 — **by repealing section 5 of article 5 thereof, which relates to**
 — **giving or accepting a challenge to fight a duel and makes**
 — **persons who do so ineligible for certain offices."**

26

Vote Yes (For)

27

Vote No (Against)

1972

Referenda

Constitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 1, 1972Yes = 216,507; No = 95,884Question No. 2:Shall the following be adopted?

— **Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas is**
 — **hereby revised to read as follows:**

— **"Article 7.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND WELFARE**

— **"Section 1. Benevolent institutions. Institutions for the**
 — **benefit of mentally or physically incapacitated or handi-**
 — **capped persons, and such other benevolent institutions as**
 — **the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported**
 — **by the state, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed**
 — **by law.**

--continued--

28

Vote Yes (For)

29

Vote No (Against)

1972-- Primary Election, August 1, 1972

Question No. 2: --continued--

"Sec. 4. *Aged and infirm persons; state participation.* The respective counties of the state shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortune, may have claims upon the aid of society. The state may participate financially in such aid and supervise and control the administration thereof.

"Sec. 5. *Unemployment compensation; old-age benefits; taxation.* The state may provide by law for unemployment compensation and contributory old-age benefits and may tax employers and employees therefor; and the restrictions and limitations of section 24 of article 2, and section 1 of article 11 of the constitution shall not be construed to limit the authority conferred by this amendment. No direct ad valorem tax shall be laid on real or personal property for such purposes.

"Sec. 6. *Tax levy for certain institutions.* The legislature may levy a permanent tax for the creation of a building fund for institutions caring for those who are mentally ill, retarded, visually handicapped, with a handicapping hearing loss, tubercular or for children who are dependent, neglected or delinquent and in need of residential institutional care or treatment and for institutions primarily designed to provide vocational rehabilitation for handicapped persons, and the legislature shall apportion among and appropriate the same to the several institutions, which levy, apportionment and appropriation shall continue until changed by statute. Nothing herein contained shall prevent such further appropriation by the legislature as may be deemed necessary from time to time for the needs of said charitable and benevolent institutions. Nothing in this amendment shall repeal any statute of this state enacted prior to this amendment, and any levy, apportionment or appropriation made under authority of this section before its amendment, and any statute making the same, shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the legislature."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 1, 1972Yes = 177,892; No = 132,125Question No. 3:Shall the following be adopted?

"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended
by repealing section 11 of article 15 thereof, which relates to
state aid in the purchase of farm homes."

30

Vote Yes (For)

31

Vote No (Against)

1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 1, 1972Yes = 178,071; No = 123,115Question No. 4:Shall the following be adopted?

"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended
by repealing section 26 of article 2 thereof, which relates to
taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state."

32

Vote Yes (For)

33

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 1, 1972Yes = 187,140; No = 113,321Question No. 5:— Shall the following be adopted? —

— "The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended —
by repealing section 3 of article 10 thereof, which provided —
for the original apportionment of the legislature." —

34

Vote Yes (For)

35

Vote No (Against)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 6, 1974Yes = 183,759; No = 94,002Amendment No. 1. QUESTION NUMBER 1Shall the following be adopted?

Section 1 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. *System of taxation; classification; exemption.* The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, except that the legislature may provide for the classification and the taxation uniformly as to class of motor vehicles, mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidence of debt or may exempt any of such classes of property from property taxation and impose taxes upon another basis in lieu thereof. All property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and all household goods and personal effects not used for the production of income, shall be exempted from property taxation."

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 6, 1974Yes = 137,290; No = 120,577Amendment No. 2.QUESTION NUMBER 2Shall the following be adopted?

Article 10 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Article 10—APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE

"Section 1. (a) At its regular session in 1979, and at its regular session every tenth year thereafter, the legislature shall enact a statute reapportioning the state senatorial districts and representative districts. Bills reapportioning legislative districts shall be published in the official state paper immediately upon final passage and shall be effective for the next following election of legislators and thereafter until again reapportioned."

Vote Yes (For) (continued)

Vote No (Against)

Amendment No. 2: (continued)

"(b) Within fifteen days after the publication of an act reapportioning the legislative districts within the time specified in (a), the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within thirty days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall enact a statute of reapportionment conforming to the judgment of the supreme court within fifteen days.

"(c) Upon enactment of a reapportionment to conform with a judgment under (b), the attorney general shall apply to the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within ten (10) days from the filing of such application, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall again enact a statute reapportioning the legislative districts in compliance with the direction of and conforming to the mandate of the supreme court within fifteen (15) days after entry thereof.

"(d) Whenever a petition or application is filed under this section, the supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit interested persons to present their views.

"(e) A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining a reapportionment to be valid shall be final until the legislative districts are again reapportioned in accordance herewith."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 6, 1974Yes = 183,002; No = 85,796Amendment No. 3:QUESTION NUMBER 3

- Shall the following be adopted?

- Article 5 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby revised to read as follows:

- "Article 5.—SUFFRAGE

- "Section 1. *Qualifications of electors.* Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and who resides in the voting area in which he or she seeks to vote shall be deemed a qualified elector. Laws of this state relating to voting for presidential electors and candidates for the office of president and vice-president of the United States shall comply

(continued)

40

Vote Yes (For)

41

Vote No (Against)

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 6, 1974Yes = 130,265; No = 141,492Amendment No. 4:QUESTION NUMBER 4

- Shall the following be adopted?

- "The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended by amending section 2 of article 6 to provide for a state board of education and for its general supervision of public schools, educational institutions and all the educational interests of the state, except educational functions delegated by law to the state board of regents and further, to provide that any community junior college shall be operated, supervised and controlled as provided by law."

42

Vote Yes (For)

43

Vote No (Against)

Primary Election,
August 6, 1974

Amendment No. 3: (continued)

with the laws of the United States relating thereto. A citizen of the United States, who is otherwise qualified to vote in Kansas for presidential electors and candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States may vote for such officers either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of this state if his or her removal from this state occurs during a period in accordance with federal law next preceding such election. A person who is otherwise a qualified elector may vote in the voting area of his or her former residence either in person or by absentee ballot notwithstanding the fact that such person may have become a nonresident of such voting area during a period prescribed by law next preceding the election at which he or she seeks to vote, if his new residence is in another voting area in the state of Kansas.

"Sec. 2. *Disqualification to vote.* The legislature may, by law, exclude persons from voting because of mental illness or commitment to a jail or penal institution. No person convicted of a felony under the laws of any state or of the United States, unless pardoned or restored to his civil rights, shall be qualified to vote.

"Sec. 4. *Proof of right to vote.* The legislature shall provide by law for proper proofs of the right of suffrage.

"Sec. 7. *Privileges of electors.* Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except felony or breach of the peace."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentPrimary Election, August 6, 1974Yes = 135,550; No = 121,209Amendment No. 5:**QUESTION NUMBER 5**

Shall the following be adopted?

"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended by repealing section 3 of article 12 thereof, which provides for the vesting of title to property owned by religious corporations in trustees elected by such corporations."

44

Vote Yes (For)

45

Vote No (Against)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 499,701; No = 210,052Amendment No. 1:**QUESTION NUMBER 1**

Shall the following be adopted?

"Shall the constitution be amended to permit the legislature to regulate, license and tax the operation or conduct of games of 'bingo' by bona fide nonprofit religious, charitable, fraternal, educational and veterans organizations?"

46

Vote Yes (For)

47

Vote No (Against)

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 484,399; No = 131,159Amendment No. 2: QUESTION NUMBER 2

Shall the following be adopted?

The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by revising article 4 to read as follows:

"Article 4.—ELECTIONS

"Sec. 1. *Mode of voting.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot or voting device, or both, as the legislature shall by law provide.

"Sec. 2. *General elections.* General elections shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in even-numbered years. Not less than three county commissioners shall be elected in each organized county in the state, as provided by law.

"Sec. 3. *Recall of elected officials.* All elected public officials in the state, except judicial officers, shall be subject to recall by voters of the state or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by law."

48

Vote Yes (For)

49

Vote No (Against)

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 381,934; No = 218,382Amendment No. 3:

QUESTION NUMBER 3

Shall the following be adopted?

"The constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended by repealing section 4 of article 15 which requires an elected state printer who is to do all public printing."

50

Vote Yes (For)

51

Vote No (Against)

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 341,392; No = 160,420Amendment No. 4:

QUESTION NUMBER 4

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 2 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Article 2.—LEGISLATIVE

"Section 1. *Legislative power.* The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a house of representatives and senate.

"Sec. 2. *Senators and representatives.* The number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law, but shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five representatives and forty senators. Representatives and senators shall be elected from single-member districts prescribed by law. Representatives shall be elected for two year terms. Senators shall be elected for four year terms. The terms of representatives and senators shall commence on the second Monday of January of the year following election.

52

Vote Yes (For)

(continued)

53

Vote No (Against)

Amendment No. 4: (continued)

"Sec. 3. *Compensation of members of legislature.* The members of the legislature shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law or such compensation as is determined according to law.

"Sec. 4. *Qualifications of members.* During the time that any person is a candidate for nomination or election to the legislature and during the term of each legislator, such candidate or legislator shall be and remain a qualified elector who resides in his or her district.

"Sec. 5. *Eligibility and disqualification of members.* No member of congress and no civil officer or employee of the United States or of any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature. Any member of the legislature who accepts any appointment or election contrary to the foregoing shall be disqualified as a member of the legislature.

"Sec. 8. *Organization and sessions.* The legislature shall meet in regular session annually commencing on the second Monday in January, and all sessions shall be held at the state capital. The duration of regular sessions held in even-numbered years shall not exceed ninety calendar days. Such sessions may be extended beyond ninety calendar days by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house. Bills and concurrent resolutions under consideration by the legislature upon adjournment of a regular session held in an odd-numbered year may be considered at the next succeeding regular session held in an even-numbered year, as if there had been no such adjournment.

The legislature shall be organized concurrently with the terms of representatives except that the senate shall remain organized during the terms of senators. The president of the senate shall preside over the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall preside over the house of representatives. A majority of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified of the house of representatives or the senate shall constitute a quorum of that house. Neither house, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excepted. Each house shall elect its presiding officer and determine the rules of its proceedings, except that the two houses may adopt joint rules on certain matters and provide for the manner of change thereof. Each house shall provide for the expulsion or censure of members in appropriate cases. Each house shall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Sec. 9. *Vacancies in legislature.* All vacancies occurring in either house shall be filled as provided by law.

"Sec. 10. *Journals.* Each house shall publish a journal of its proceedings. The affirmative and negative votes upon the final passage of every bill and every concurrent resolution for amendment of this constitution or ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be entered in the journal. Any member of either house may make written protest against any act or resolution, and the same shall be entered in the journal without delay or alteration.

"Sec. 12. *Origination by either house.* Bills and concurrent resolutions may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

"Sec. 13. *Majority for passage of bills.* A majority of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified of each house, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to pass any bill. Two-thirds (2/3) of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified in each house, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States or to make any application for congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"Sec. 14. *Approval of bills; vetoes.* (a) Within ten days after passage, every bill shall be signed by the presiding officers and presented to the governor. If the governor approves a bill, he shall sign it. If the governor does not approve a bill, the governor shall veto it by returning the bill, with a veto message of the objections, to the house of origin of the bill. Whenever a veto message is so received, the message shall be entered in the journal and in not more than thirty calendar days (excluding the day received), the house of origin shall reconsider the bill. If two-thirds of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall vote to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the veto message, to the other house, which shall in not more than thirty calendar days (excluding the day received) also reconsider the bill, and if approved by two-thirds of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's veto.

"If any bill shall not be returned within ten calendar days (excluding the day presented) after it shall have been presented to the governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by the governor.

"(b) If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, one or more of such items may be disapproved by the governor while the other portion of the bill is approved by the governor. In case the governor does so disapprove, a veto message of the governor stating the item or items disapproved, and the reasons therefor, shall be appended to the bill at the time it is signed, and the bill shall be returned with the veto message to the house of origin of the bill. Whenever a veto message is so received, the message shall be entered in the journal and, in not more than thirty calendar days, the house of origin shall reconsider the items of the bill which have been disapproved. If two-thirds of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall vote to approve any item disapproved by the governor, the bill, with the veto message, shall be sent to the other house, which shall in not more than thirty calendar days also reconsider each such item so approved by the house of origin, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified, any such item shall take effect and become a part of the bill.

(continued)

Amendment No. 4: (continued)

"Sec. 15. *Requirements before bill passed.* No bill shall be passed on the day that it is introduced, unless in case of emergency declared by two-thirds of the members present in the house where a bill is pending.

"Sec. 16. *Subject and title of bills; amendment or repeal of statutes.* No bill shall contain more than one subject, except appropriation bills and bills for revision or codification of statutes. The subject of each bill shall be expressed in its title. No law shall be revived or amended, unless the new act contain the entire act revived or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed. The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the acts of the legislature.

"Sec. 17. *Uniform operation of laws of a general nature.* All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the state: *Provided,* The legislature may designate areas in counties that have become urban in character as "urban areas" and enact special laws giving to any one or more of such counties or urban areas such powers of local government and consolidation of local government as the legislature may deem proper.

"Sec. 18. *Election or appointment of officers; filling vacancies.* The legislature may provide for the election or appointment of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

"Sec. 19. *Publication of acts.* No act shall take effect until the enacting bill is published as provided by law.

"Sec. 20. *Enacting clause of bills; laws enacted only by bill.* The enacting clause of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:". No law shall be enacted except by bill.

"Sec. 21. *Delegation of powers of local legislation and administration.* The legislature may confer powers of local legislation and administration upon political subdivisions.

"Sec. 22. *Legislative immunity.* For any speech, written document or debate in either house, the members shall not be questioned elsewhere. No member of the legislature shall be subject to arrest—except for treason, felony or breach of the peace—in going to, or returning from, the place of meeting, or during the continuance of the session; neither shall he be subject to the service of any civil process during the session, nor for fifteen days previous to its commencement.

"Sec. 24. *Appropriations.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law.

"Sec. 27. *Impeachment.* The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall take an oath to do justice according to the law and the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified.

"Sec. 28. *Officers impeachable; grounds; punishment.* The governor and all other officers under this constitution, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

"Sec. 30. *Delegations to interstate bodies.* The legislature may confer legislative powers upon interstate bodies, comprised of officers of this state or its political subdivisions acting in conjunction with officers of other jurisdictions, relating to the functions thereof. Any such delegation, and any agreement made thereunder shall be subject to limitation, change or termination by the legislature, unless contained in a compact approved by the congress."

State Kansas

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 490,029; No = 79,697Amendment No. 5:

QUESTION NUMBER 5

Shall the following be adopted?

There is hereby inserted in article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas a section 26 to read as follows:

"Sec. 26. *Oaths of state officers.* All state officers before entering upon their respective duties shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices."

54

Vote Yes (For)

55

Vote No (Against)

1976 ReferendaGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes=Not Avail No=Not Avail

The text for this referendum is not
available.

56

Vote Yes (For)

57

Vote No (Against)

58

Total Votes

59

Votes Yes (Percent)

60

Votes No (Percent)

State Kansas

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=513,971 No=199,747

Shall the following be adopted?

Section 9 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended to read as follows:

"§9. Internal improvements; state highway system; flood control; conservation or development of water resources. The state shall never be a party in carrying on any work of internal improvement except that: (1) It may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a state system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor general obligation bonds issued by the state for such highways; (2) it may be a party to flood control works and works for the conservation or development of water resources; (3) it may, whenever any work of internal improvement not authorized by (1) or (2) is once authorized by a separate bill passed by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all

61

62

63

64

65

State _____

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #DescriptionBallot Proposals

members then elected (or appointed) and qualified to each house, expend or distribute funds received from the federal government therefor and may participate with the federal government therein by contributing any state funds appropriated in accordance with law for such purpose in any amount not exceeding the amount received from the federal government for such improvement, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor general obligation bonds be issued by the state therefor; and (4) it may expend funds received from the federal government for any public purpose in accordance with the federal law authorizing the same."

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (percent)

Vote No (percent)

State Kansas

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=488,357 No=196,021

Shall the following be adopted?

Section 1 of article 14 of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be amended to read as follows:

"§1. Proposals by legislature; approval by electors. Propositions for the amendment of this constitution may be made by concurrent resolution originating in either house of the legislature, and if two-thirds of all the members elected (or appointed) and qualified of each house shall approve such resolution, the secretary of state shall cause such resolution to be published in the manner provided by law. At the next election for representatives or a special

66

Vote Yes (For)

67

Vote No (Against)

68

Total Votes

69

Vote Yes (percent)

70

Vote No (percent)

State _____

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #DescriptionBallot Proposals

election called by concurrent resolution of the legislature for the purpose of submitting constitutional propositions, such proposition to amend the constitution shall be submitted, both by title and by the amendment as a whole, to the electors for their approval or rejection. The title by which a proposition is submitted shall be specified in the concurrent resolution making the proposition and shall be a brief nontechnical statement expressing the intent or purpose of the proposition and the effect of a vote for and a vote against the proposition. If a majority of the electors voting on any such amendment shall vote for the amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same election, such amendments shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. One amendment of the constitution may revise any entire article, except the article on general provisions, and in revising any article, the article may be renumbered and all or parts of other articles may be amended, or amended and transferred to the article being revised. Not more than five amendments shall be submitted at the same election."

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (percent)

Vote No (percent)

State Kansas

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election--November 4th, 1982Yes=582,367 No=146,278Shall the following be adopted?Article 13 of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be revised to read as follows:Article 13.—BANKS"§1. Banking laws. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law, nor be operated otherwise than by a duly organized corporation.""§2. State not to be stockholder. The state shall not be a stockholder in any banking institution."71
72
73
74
75

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (percent)

Vote No (percent)

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description1986 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional Amendment 1, SCR1635Primary Election: August 5, 1986YES=211,058 NO=141,600SEE TEXT BELOW

76

77
78
79
80Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)**Internal Improvements**

SCR 1635

Question Number One

A Proposition to amend section 9 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to internal improvements.

Explanatory Statement

"This proposed amendment would modify the current restrictions regarding the state being a party to certain works of internal improvements.

"A vote for the proposed amendment would allow the legislature to enact laws authorizing the state to participate in works of internal improvement: First, by the development of a capital formation system and the investment of state funds for the purpose of creating jobs and wealth throughout the state and second, for purposes not otherwise specifically authorized in the constitution whenever such participation is authorized by a law passed by not less than 2/3 of all the members of each house of the legislature.

"A vote against the proposed amendment would continue the current restrictions on the state being a party to works of internal improvements."

"§ 9. Internal improvements; state highway system; flood control; conservation or development of water resources. The state shall never be a party in carrying on any work of internal improvement except that: (1) It may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a state system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor general obligation bonds issued by the state for such highways; (2) it may be a party to flood control works and works for the conservation or development of water resources; (3) it may, for the purpose of stimulating economic development and private sector job creation in all areas of the state, participate in the development of a capital formation system and have a limited role in such system through investment of state funds authorized in accordance with law; (4) it may be a party to any work of internal improvement, whenever any work of internal improvement not authorized by (1) or (2) or (3) is once authorized by a separate bill passed by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members then elected (or appointed) and qualified to each house, expend or distribute funds received from the federal government therefor and may participate with the federal government therein by contributing any state funds appropriated in accordance with law for such purpose in any amount not exceeding the amount received from the federal government for such improvement, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor general obligation bonds be issued by the state therefor; and (4) (5) it may expend funds received from the federal government for any public purpose in accordance with the federal law authorizing the same."

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description1986 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional Amendment 2, HCR5047Primary Election: August 5, 1986YES=181,685 NO=171,166SEE TEXT BELOW81
82
83
84
85Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)**Economic Development**

HCR 5047

Question Number Two

A Proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a new section thereto, relating to the exemption of property for economic development purposes.

Explanatory Statement

"This proposed amendment would authorize cities and counties to grant property tax exemptions for economic development purposes.

"A vote for the proposed amendment would allow the governing body of a city or county to exempt property of a new manufacturing, research and development or commodity or goods storing business or property necessary to facilitate the expansion of any such existing business if, as a result of such expansion, new employment is created, from property taxation for a period not to exceed 10 years.

A vote against the proposed amendment will continue the existing law that the legislature is the only authority to grant property tax exemptions."

"§ 13. Exemption of property for economic development purposes; procedure; limitations. (a) The board of county commissioners of any county or the governing body of any city may, by resolution or ordinance, as the case requires, exempt from all ad valorem taxation all or any portion of the appraised valuation of: (1) All buildings, together with the land upon which such buildings

are located, and all tangible personal property associated therewith used exclusively by a business for the purpose of: (A) Manufacturing articles of commerce; (B) conducting research and development; or (C) storing goods or commodities which are sold or traded in interstate commerce, which commences operations after the date on which this amendment is approved by the electors of this state; or (2) all buildings, or added improvements to buildings constructed after the date on which this amendment is approved by the electors of this state, together with the land upon which such buildings or added improvements are located, and all tangible personal property purchased after such date and associated therewith, used exclusively for the purpose of: (A) Manufacturing articles of commerce; (B) conducting research and development; or (C) storing goods or commodities which are sold or traded in interstate commerce, which is necessary to facilitate the expansion of any such existing business if, as a result of such expansion, new employment is created.

(b) Any ad valorem tax exemption granted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be in effect for not more than 10 calendar years after the calendar year in which the business commences its operations or the calendar year in which expansion of an existing business is completed, as the case requires.

(c) The legislature may limit or prohibit the application of this section by enactment uniformly applicable to all cities or counties.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to affect exemptions of property from ad valorem taxation granted by this constitution or by enactment of the legislature, or to affect the authority of the legislature to enact additional exemptions of property from ad valorem taxation found to have a public purpose and promote the general welfare."

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description1986 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional Amendment, HCR 5024General Election: November 4, 1986YES=483,924 NO=324,143SEE TEXT BELOW86
87
88
89
90

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (percent)

Vote No (percent)

QUESTION NUMBER 1

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended by adding a new section thereto to read as follows:

"§ 3b. Regulation, licensing and taxation of horse and dog racing and parimutuel wagering thereon. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, the legislature may permit, regulate, license and tax, at a rate not less than 3% nor more than 6% of all money wagered, the operation or conduct, by bona fide nonprofit organizations, of horse and dog racing and parimutuel wagering thereon in any county in which: (a) A majority of the qualified electors of the county voting thereon approve this proposed amendment; or (b) the qualified electors of the county approve a proposition, by a majority vote of those voting thereon at an election held within the county, to permit such racing and wagering within the boundaries of the county. No off-track betting shall be permitted in connection with horse and dog racing permitted pursuant to this section."

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (Percent)

Vote No (percent)

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description

1986

Ballot ProposalsConstitutional Amendment, SCR 1605General Election: November 4, 1986YES=489,646NO=325,505SEE BELOW FOR TEXT91
92
93
94
95Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)QUESTION NUMBER 2

Shall the following be adopted?

Section 10 of article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"§ 10. Intoxicating liquors. (a) The legislature may provide for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors in certain areas.

"(b) The legislature may regulate, license and tax the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and may regulate the possession and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

"(c) The sale of intoxicating liquor by the individual drink in public places is prohibited, except that the legislature may permit, regulate, license and tax the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink in public places in a county where the qualified electors of the county approve, by a majority vote of those voting on this proposition, to adopt this proposition, but such sales shall be limited to: (1) Public places where gross receipts from sales of food for consumption on the premises constitute not less than 30% of the gross receipts from all sales of food and beverages on such premises; or (2) public places for which a temporary permit has been issued as authorized by law.

"At any subsequent general election, the legislature may provide by law for the submission of propositions to qualified electors of counties for: (1) The prohibition of sales of intoxicating liquor by the individual drink in public places within the county; (2) the regulation, licensing, taxing and sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink in public places within the county without a requirement that any portion of their gross receipts be derived from the sale of food; or (3) the regulation, licensing, taxing and sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink in public places within the county which derive not less than 30% of their gross receipts from the sale of food for consumption on the premises. Temporary permits for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be issued in any county in which the regulation, licensing, taxation and sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink in public places is approved pursuant to this section, but no temporary permit shall be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink within any county in which the regulation, licensing, taxation and sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink in public places is prohibited."

State KANSAS**BALLOT PROPOSALS****QUESTION NUMBER 3**

Shall the following be adopted?

Section 1 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1. (a) System of taxation; classification; exemption. The provisions of this subsection (a) shall govern the assessment and taxation of property until the provisions of subsection (b) of this section are implemented and become effective, whereupon subsection (a) shall expire. The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, except that the legislature may provide for the classification and taxation uniformly as to class of motor vehicles, mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidence of debt or may exempt any of such classes of property from property taxation and impose taxes upon another basis in lieu thereof. All property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and all household goods and personal effects not used for the production of income, shall be exempted from property taxation.

"(b) System of taxation; classification; exemption. (1) The provisions of this subsection (b) shall govern the assessment and taxation of property on and after January 1, 1989, and each year thereafter. Except as otherwise hereinafter specifically provided, the legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal basis of valuation and rate of taxation of all property subject to taxation. The provisions of this subsection (b) shall not be applicable to the taxation of motor vehicles, except as otherwise hereinafter specifically provided, mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidence of debt and grain. Property shall be classified into the following classes for the purpose of assessment and assessed at the percentage of value prescribed therefor:

"Class 1 shall consist of real property. Real property shall be further classified into four subclasses. Such property shall be defined by law for the purpose of subclassification and assessed uniformly as to subclass at the following percentages of value:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (A) Real property used for residential purposes including multi-family residential real property | 12% |
| (B) Land devoted to agricultural use which shall be valued upon the basis of its agricultural income or agricultural productivity pursuant to section 12 of article 11 of the constitution | 30% |
| (C) Vacant lots | 12% |
| (D) All other urban and rural real property not otherwise specifically subclassified | 30% |

"Class 2 shall consist of tangible personal property. Such tangible personal property shall be further classified into six subclasses, shall be defined by law for the purpose of subclassification and assessed uniformly as to subclass at the following percentages of value:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (A) Mobile homes used for residential purposes | 12% |
| (B) Mineral leasehold interests | 30% |
| (C) Public utility tangible personal property | 30% |
| (D) All categories of motor vehicles not defined and specifically valued and taxed pursuant to law enacted prior to January 1, 1985 | 30% |
| (E) Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment which, if its economic life is seven years or more, shall be valued at its retail cost when new less seven-year straight-line depreciation, or which, if its economic life is less than seven years, shall be valued at its retail cost when new less straight-line depreciation over its economic life, except that, the value so obtained for such property, notwithstanding its economic life and as long as such property is being used, shall not be less than 20% of the retail cost when new of such property | 20% |

Description

1986

Ballot Proposals

Constitutional Amendment, HCR 5018

General Election: November 4, 1986

YES=534,799

NO=253,123

SEE LEFT AND BELOW FOR TEXT

VAR. #

96	Vote Yes (For)
97	Vote No (Against)
98	Total Votes
99	Vote Yes (percent)
100	Vote No (percent)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (F) All other tangible personal property not otherwise specifically classified | 30% |
|--|-----|

"(2) All property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, farm machinery and equipment, merchant's and manufacturer's inventories and livestock and all household goods and personal effects not used for the production of income, shall be exempted from property taxation."

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description1986Ballot ProposalsConstitutional Amendment, SCR 1609General Election; November 4, 1986YES=515,893 NO=291,411SEE BELOW FOR TEXT101
102
103
104
105Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)QUESTION NUMBER 4

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended by adding a new section thereto to read as follows:

"§ 3c. State-owned and operated lottery. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, the legislature may provide for a state-owned and operated lottery, except that such state-owned lottery shall not be operated after June 30, 1990, unless authorized to be operated after such date by a concurrent resolution approved by a majority of all of the members elected (or appointed) and qualified of each house and adopted in the 1990 regular session of the legislature. The state shall whenever possible provide the public information on the odds of winning a prize or prizes in a lottery game.

State KANSASBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description**QUESTION NUMBER 5**

Shall the following be adopted?

Article 6 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Article 6.—EDUCATION

"§ 1. Schools, educational institutions and related activities. The legislature shall provide for intellectual, educational, vocational and scientific improvement by establishing and maintaining public schools, educational institutions and related activities which may be established, organized and changed in such manner as may be provided by law.

"§ 2. State board of education and state board of regents. (a) The legislature shall provide for a state board of education and for its supervision of public schools, educational institutions and all the educational interests of the state, except educational functions delegated by law to the state board of regents. The state board of education shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

"(b) The legislature shall provide for a state board of regents and for its control and supervision of public institutions of higher education. Public institutions of higher education shall include universities and colleges granting baccalaureate or postbaccalaureate degrees and such other institutions and educational interests as may be provided by law. The state board of regents shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law.

"(c) Any municipal university shall be operated, supervised and controlled as provided by law.

"§ 3. Members of state board of education and state board of regents. (a) There shall be ten members of the state board of education with overlapping terms as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall make provision for ten member districts, each comprised of four contiguous senatorial districts. The electors of each member district shall elect one person residing in the district as a member of the board. The legislature shall prescribe the manner in which vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled.

"(b) The state board of regents shall have nine members with overlapping terms as the legislature may prescribe. Members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. Not less than one member shall be appointed from each congressional district with the remaining members appointed at large; however, no two members shall reside in the same county at the time of their appointment. Vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor as provided by law.

"(c) Subsequent redistricting shall not disqualify any member of either board from service for the remainder of a term of office. Any member of either board may be removed from office for cause as may be provided by law."

"§ 4. Commissioner of education. The state board of education shall appoint a commissioner of education who shall serve at the pleasure of the state board as the executive officer of the board.

"§ 5. Local public schools. Local public schools shall be maintained, developed and operated by locally elected boards. When authorized by law, such boards may make and carry out agreements for cooperative operation and administration of educational programs. All such agreements shall be subject to limitation, change or termination by the legislature. The state board of education shall exercise such supervision over the maintenance, development and operation of local public schools as may be prescribed by law.

"§ 6. Finance of education. (a) The legislature may levy a permanent tax for the use and benefit of state institutions of higher education and apportion among and appropriate the same to the several institutions, which levy, apportionment and appropriation shall continue until changed by statute. Further appropriation and other provision for finance of institutions of higher education may be made by the legislature.

1986 **Ballot Proposals**

Constitutional Amendment, HCR 5028

General Election: November 4, 1986

YES=365,235 NO=385,093

SEE LEFT AND BELOW FOR TEXT

VAR. #

106

Vote Yes (For)

107

Vote No (Against)

108

Total Votes

109

Vote Yes (percent)

110

Vote No (percent)

"(b) The legislature shall make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state. No tuition shall be charged for attendance at any public school to pupils required by law to attend such school, except such fees or supplemental charges as may be authorized by law. The legislature may authorize the state board of regents to establish tuition, fees and charges at institutions under its supervision.

"(c) No religious sect or sects shall control any part of the public educational funds.

"§ 7. Savings clause. All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment and consistent therewith shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the legislature."

State KANSAS

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1988

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
111	Vote Yes (For) Constitutional Amendment, General
112	Vote No (Against)
113	Total Votes Election: November 8, 1988.
114	Vote Yes (percent)
115	Vote No (percent) YES = 181,546 NO = 105,904

QUESTION NUMBER 1

Shall the following be adopted?

Section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1. Reapportionment of senatorial and representative districts. (a) At its regular session in 1989, the legislature shall by law reapportion the state representative districts, the state senatorial districts or both the state representative and senatorial districts upon the basis of the latest census of the inhabitants of the state taken by authority of chapter 61 of the 1987 Session Laws of Kansas. At its regular session in 1992, and at its regular session every tenth year thereafter, the legislature shall by law reapportion the state senatorial districts and representative districts on the basis of the population of the state as established by the most recent census of population taken and published by the United States bureau of the census. Senatorial and representative districts shall be reapportioned upon the basis of the population of the state adjusted: (1) To exclude nonresident military personnel stationed within the state and nonresident students attending colleges and universities within the state; and (2) to include military personnel stationed within the state who are residents of the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state who are residents of the state in the district of their permanent residence. Bills reapportioning legislative districts shall be published in the Kansas register immediately upon final passage and shall be effective for the next following election of legislators and thereafter until again reapportioned.

(b) Within 15 days after the publication of an act reapportioning the legislative districts within the time specified in (a), the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 30 days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall enact a statute of reapportionment conforming to the judgment of the supreme court within 15 days.

(c) Upon enactment of a reapportionment to conform with a judgment under (b), the attorney general shall apply to the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 10 days from the filing of such application, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall again enact a statute reapportioning the legislative districts in compliance with the direction of and conforming to the mandate of the supreme court within 15 days after entry thereof.

(d) Whenever a petition or application is filed under this section, the supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit interested persons to present their views.

(e) A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining a reapportionment to be valid shall be final until the legislative districts are again reapportioned in accordance herewith."

"Explanatory statement. The purpose of this amendment is to require the legislature to reapportion either state senatorial or representative districts or both during its 1989 regular session and to require the legislature to reapportion both senatorial and representative districts during its 1992 regular session and at its regular session every tenth year thereafter. The proposed amendment would permit the legislature to reapportion either senatorial or representative districts or both in 1989 on the basis of the state census of population but would require that reapportionment of the districts of both houses in 1992 and thereafter be based upon a census of population by the United States bureau of the census. All reapportionment would be based upon population figures adjusted to exclude nonresident military personnel and college students and to include military personnel and college students who are residents of Kansas in the district in which their permanent residence is located.

"A vote for this proposition would authorize the legislature to reapportion either state senatorial or representative districts or both in 1989 on the basis of the state census of population and would require the reapportionment of legislative districts in 1992 and in each tenth year thereafter on the basis of population figures from the United States bureau of the census.

"A vote against this proposition would continue the present constitutional requirements for reapportionment of the legislative districts of both houses in 1989, and in each tenth year thereafter without any requirement regarding the source of population figures to be used."

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: KS

Variable #

Description:

V116 Vote Yes (For)
V117 Vote No (Against)
V118 Total Votes
V119 Vote Yes (percent)
V120 Vote No (percent)

Constitutional Amendment

Primary XGeneral _Special _Other
Date: 11/6/90
YES = 245,132 NO = 377,625

Constitutional Amendment

QUESTION NUMBER ONE

Shall the following be adopted?_____

Article 6 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Article 6.—EDUCATION

§ 1. System of public education. The legislature shall provide for intellectual, educational, vocational and scientific improvement by establishing a system of public education which may be organized and changed in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 2. Governance. (a) The legislature shall make suitable provision for governance of the system of public education and the schools and institutions which are parts of the system. The legislature shall provide for such instrumentalities of governance as may be necessary, and such instrumentalities shall exercise such power and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

(b) Public elementary and secondary schools shall be maintained, operated and managed, under state supervision, by locally elected boards.

(c) Public institutions of postsecondary education, and such other public education institutions as may be provided for by law, shall be maintained, operated and managed, under state supervision or control, as provided by law.

§ 3. Finance. (a) The legislature shall make suitable provision for finance of the system of public education. The legislature may levy a permanent tax for the use and benefit of the system of public education and provide for apportionment and appropriation of the proceeds of such tax.

(b) No tuition shall be charged for attendance at any public school or other public education institution to persons who are required by law to attend such school or institution; fees other than tuition may be charged to such persons when authorized by law. The legislature may authorize or require the charging of tuition and other fees for attendance at any public school or other public education institution to persons who are not required by law to attend such school or institution.

(c) No religious sect or sects shall control any part of the public educational funds.

§ 4. Savings clause. All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment and consistent therewith shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the legislature. All laws inconsistent with this amendment, unless sooner repealed or amended to conform with this amendment, shall remain in full force and effect until July 1, 1991."